

THE BRITISH COLONIST.

Monday Morning, January 14, 1867

TO ADVERTISERS.

Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance to insure insertion.

TO AGENTS.

Settlements of accounts will be required monthly, or twice monthly, and all bills will be furnished at the lowest cash rates and no exception will in future be made to this rule.

THE BRITISH COLONIST IS THE ONLY PAPER PUBLISHED ON THE ISLAND THAT COVERS TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

The United States.

Political affairs in the United States are approaching a crisis which it will require almost a miracle to enable the country to pass through without sustaining another bloody conflict. No one who has observed the tone of the American press and read the speeches of American politicians of late, will have failed to notice the treacherous character of the threats indulged in towards political opponents, and the language employed to describe the vices of antagonistic parties. Instead of politicians and statesmen relying on moral suasion for the redress of their wrongs, appeals are constantly made to the brute force of the nation to ram down the throats of the Government the peculiar dogmas of a party and compel it to become the mouth-piece of an unconstitutional conclave; while, on the other side, the Government is boldly advised by its friends to cut clear of the majority and trust to bayonets for a victory. In other and happier times, in the United States political questions were decided by the ballot. Now-a-days such matters are left to the arbitrament of the bullet or cold steel. Since Johnson came to be President, the Administration and Congress have been playing a game of cross purposes on the reconstruction of the States to the no small discredit of either. An appeal to the popular sentiment in the North resulted at the late elections in the defeat of the President's policy, and with a majority of three to one—which they render secure by keeping the Southern representatives out. Congress has decided to examine into the official conduct of President Johnson, and, if deemed advisable, to prepare a Bill of Impeachment. Who can say, under this state of things, that a crisis is not approaching in America which may—nay, is most likely to result in another disruption of that wonder among nations. Suppose the President were to submit to the prying of a committee, and suppose that committee were to find that he had been guilty of conduct justifying impeachment? and suppose that the President were to quietly submit to be driven from the White House a disgraced and perjured man—all would be well with the Radicals and the Radical successor whom they might appoint in Mr. Johnson's stead. But suppose that the President were to deny the right of Congress, as now constituted, to enquire into his acts; that he were to resist any effort to impeach and drive him from power, and were to call on the bayonets of Grant and Sherman, and other generals who are friendly to his policy to sustain him! What then? With two-thirds of the people on one side, and the President, backed by the remaining third and the army on the other, who could estimate the blood and treasure that would be poured out, who could foretell the result of the fratricidal strife that would surely eventuate? We believe that the present Congress will not adjourn without impeaching the President; and we do not believe that the President will vacate his chair upon the demand of a Congress that he has over and over again declared to be an illegally constituted body without a desperate struggle, out of which the nation could not emerge with whole bones.

A Brigade of Justices.

Governor Seymour has appointed a small brigade of Justices of the Peace. Should His Excellency make another equally numerous batch of appointments, "J. P.'s" will be more numerous than "Esqs." Nearly every private residence, farmhouse and hotel in the country will be an impromptu Court-house, and about one-half of the residents will be mortally offended if the other half irreverently call them plain Smith or Jones without the prefix of "Judge." The facility with which "Judges" are made in this Colony reminds us of the story of a Western traveller, who reached a small village one day and "put up" at the principal hotel. During the evening he was surprised to find that each townsmen called the other captain. As the persons so distinguished were rather plain, farmer looking men, the very reverse, in appearance, of military characters, curiosity prompted our traveller when settling his bill on the following morning to ask the landlord how it happened that there were so many "dry men" rejoicing in the grade of

"in the village?" "Military

men!" ejaculated Boniface; "they haint soper cap'n: that's a fire company in this 'ere town, and the head man's called cap'n; every month that's an election for officers, and the pointment's been pretty near all round the village a'ready; the title lasts till the man dies, when it goes to his son and heir." The future traveller in British Columbia may be prompted to ask, when he hears a majority of the male inhabitants called "Judge," what they are judges of? The answer will be as plain as the nose on the face of more than one of the appointees. Seriously, what does all this humbug mean?

The Yale Representation.

The resignation of Mr Wallace causes a vacancy in the Yale Representation, which should be filled before the assembling of the Council. It is said that Dr Black, an ex-member from Cariboo, who was lately defeated for the New Westminster District, has taken time by the forelock, and has already secured sixty pledges. Mr Barnard, of the Express, is understood to have aspirations for the vacant seat; but is said to have come too late into the field. The name of Capt. Deane, a clear-headed Colonial man, with large interests in the Colony, has been mentioned in connection with the vacant seat, but he has not signified an intention to stand. Should he consent, he would "whip the Doctor out of his boots." Either the Captain or Mr Barnard would make a good member; but the Doctor is so deep committed in favor of the lower river interests as to be a thorough Westminster man. His return would, therefore, be prejudicial to the interests of the Colony at large, and we hope that no effort will be spared by our Yale friends to defeat him.

Later from Cariboo.

(From the Columbian.)

Mr. Hastings, who left Williams Creek on Christmas day, arriving in this city on Thursday night, has kindly supplied us with the following items of news:—On the night of the 23d the creek was visited by a cold snap, the coldest of the season, sending the mercury down to 15 degrees below zero, and accompanied by a snow storm which partially obstructed the road over the divide. The weather moderated on the 25th. The snow was not more than 20 inches deep on the creek. Business was brisk and money plentiful. The markets had been slightly disturbed by the temporary interruption of the road, flour rising to 30¢; butter \$2, etc.; but as travel was resumed, four teams coming out on the 25th, it was presumed prices would quickly settle down to previous quotations. There was plenty of fresh beef and mutton at 40¢ and 45¢ respectively. The market was well supplied with vegetables, at moderate prices.

On Christmas Eve a man, whose name we have not learned, was badly injured by the explosion of gunpowder caused by a match carelessly thrown down, on retiring to rest. There was a gay and festive scene in Barlowe, on Christmas Eve. Between 800 and 900 persons were congregated there, and carnival till 10 o'clock on the following day. Miners, bankers, doctors, merchants, lawyers all went in for a good time, and champagne and free suppers were the order of the day, or, rather, of the night.

Mining.

On Williams Creek the Old Welsh continued to pay big, while the United yielded 60 to 70 oz. a day. Other claims were paying about as usual.

On Grouse Creek, where the present population is estimated at 200 persons, the ground is taken up for about three miles, and prospecting is being vigorously and hopefully carried on. The Heron continued to yield well as ever. The Discovery was paying well. The Short Bend, Wild Goose, Carleena and others paying wages. The Ne'er-do-well was paying \$20 to \$25 a day to the hand.

From Cedar creek there is little news. It would appear that nearly all who were mining there last summer did well, and have good prospects for next season. It is confidently believed that good diggings will be struck on several other creeks in that locality; and it is the intention to construct a road following along Capt. Mitchell's trail, which will permit of Cedar Creek being properly supplied. It is claimed that this road will be the shortest way to Williams Creek by about 60 miles. Mr. Washburn, formerly of the British Columbia Mills of this city, is engaged in contracting a saw-mill on Cedar Creek, which will be completed by spring. This undertaking indicates the confidence felt in these mines.

Miscellaneous.

The roads are in excellent condition for travelling all the way between Williams Lake and Yale. Sleighs run out as far as Cottonwood, and with the exception of "Green Timber," the road is bare, between that point and Yale, but in good condition for wheeled vehicles. At Lake La Hache Mr Wm. Anderson and his men were taking white-fish and salmon trout of excellent quality, and in great numbers.

Considerable quantities of float ice were passing Yale and Hope on Monday and Tuesday; but with a change in the weather, and a two days' rain it disappeared. No ice was met with between Harrisonmouth and this city.

From Lillooet.

(From the Columbian.)

By the arrival of Dietz & Nelson's Express on Thursday night, we have Lillooet advices to the 4th instant. The news is meager and unimportant. A few days before the Express left the dry goods store of Mr Budwig was broken into, about six o'clock in the evening, and \$400 worth of clothing carried off. The burglars had effected an entrance by removing the pane of glass from the door. No clue to the robbery had been discovered.

The weather continued remarkably fine and pleasant, with only a slight sprinkling of snow on the flat. On Pemberton Portage, the snow was from six to twelve inches deep, affording good sleighing. U. Nelson & Co. had a six mile team hauling freight over the Portage on a sleigh. On the Douglas Portage there was very little snow, and mining was still being carried on. The lakes continued free from ice, and travel was effected both by land and water.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—These remarkable pills and ointment are used in all parts of the world, and are no inferior or external remedy. They are a specific for rheumatism, neuralgia, and dropsy entirely subduing the joint action of these diseases. They are also a specific for all cases of indigestion, sick headache, bilious complaints, debility, and all disorders originating in the internal organs, and produce the most astonishing cures over every organ of secretion, heart, lungs, heart, and circulation, whereby they invariably give energy, tone and vigor to all the natural functions of the body.

Bon Miguel, Ex-King of Portugal.

Don Maria Evans Miguel, ex King of Portugal, whose death is announced by the Cable, was born at Lisbon, Oct. 26, 1802. He was the third son of King John VI, and when six years old followed his parents to Brazil, where, in consequence of his education being altogether neglected, he soon exhibited signs of the worst character. He returned to Portugal in 1821, being unable to read and to write. At the instigation of his mother he placed himself at the head of the clerical and absolutist party. On June 2, 1822, he headed an unsuccessful insurrection against his father. He was pardoned, made an appointed Generalissimo of the Portuguese army. Soon after the assassination of the most intimate counselor of the King, the Marquis of Soule, he started a third insurrection [April 30, 1824], imprisoned the Ministers and expelled his father, who owed the restoration of his rule only to the vigorous interference of the foreign ambassadors. Don Miguel, banished together with his mother, by a decree to May 12th, withdrew to Paris, and later to Vienna, where he showed a great admiration of the policy of Metternich:

After the death of King John VI, the legitimate heir, Don Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, ceded the throne of Portugal to his daughter, Maria La Gloria, whose hand, together with the title of Regent, he offered to Don Miguel. The latter accepted and, after long hesitation, consented to take an oath upon the Constitution. Soon, however, he dismissed the Cortes and combined to get proclaimed King of Portugal by a part of the constituent Cortes. At the same time he repudiated the plan of a marriage with his niece, who was prevented from landing and compelled to repatriate to England. The partisans of Donna Maria were conquered and only maintained at the Island of Terceira. The brief reign of Don Miguel was signalized by the grossest abuses, and the army and the finances were in a most deplorable condition. In 1831 the cause of Donna Maria again began to gain ground. The French allied themselves with Donna Maria and captured the entire Portuguese fleet. In 1833 England also declared against Don Miguel and General Villalobos captured Lisbon, after a protracted struggle near the capital. Don Miguel, on the 29th of May, 1834, signed the capitulation of Evora. Being forever exiled from the kingdom, Don Miguel went to Genoa, where he issued a protest against the capitulation wrested from him by force. He subsequently repaired to Rome, where the Pope recognized him as King of Portugal. Don Miguel never abandoned the title. On September 24, 1851, he married in Germany the Princess of Lowenstein Wertheim-Rosenberg, by whom he had three daughters and a son, Miguel, born September 19, 1858.

Canadian Mail Summary.

DATES TO DEC. 7.

The Madoc gold fever continues to rage. Extravagant prices are paid for farms in the vicinity of the diggings. One farmer required £100,000 sterling for his lot. Speculators are pouring in from all directions. As high as \$4000 have been panned out on the farm of Richardson, who first struck the auriferous deposits. Quartz has also been found that shows great richness.

The story that a Rev. J. A. Allan had preached an annexation sermon in Toronto is pronounced to be untrue by the Globe. It seems that a crackbrained fellow named Allan lectured on the subject, and the New York Herald correspondent at once gave him the name of sermon.

Coburg is brilliantly lighted with gas made from pine wood and bone. It beats coal gas, and costs about one-fifth the money.

The municipal elections are beginning to excite attention. A number of candidates are already in the field, and earnest efforts are being made to secure a better representation under the new law than has heretofore prevailed.

The Revenue of Canada for November is thus stated:—Customs, \$461,555; Excise, \$201,530; Bill Stamps, \$7,623; Post Office, \$6,844; Crown Lands, \$78,073; Miscellaneous, \$127,893. The expenditure is put at \$1,217,136. The excess of expenditure over revenue is \$235,000.

A New and Grand Epoch in Medicine.

Mr. Macat is the founder of the Medical System I. The quack itinerants, whose vast internal doses offend the stomach and paralyze the bowels, must give precedence to the man who restores health and appetite, with from one to two of his extraordinary pills and cures the virulent sores with a box or so of his wonderful and all healing Salve. These are great specifics of the Doctor and are superior to all the quackdoctored nostrums of the past. Extraordinary results in Medicine and Surgery have been obtained by the use of the (so-called) remedies of others, and upon which people are so long and fondly set. Maggot Oil is not the only oil that cures, but it is the best. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for another. One of two of Maggie's Pills suffices to cure an antipestilential, and requires eight light hours. There are no antipestilential, and requires eight light hours. There is no antipestilential, and requires eight light hours. There is no antipestilential, and requires eight light hours. This last quality makes the medicine very desirable for the wants of delicate females. Ulcerous and eruptive diseases are literally extinguished by the instant application of Maggie's Pill, which is a local antiseptic.

Maggie's Pillbox, Dyspepsia and Diarrhoea Pills where all others fail. While for Burns, Colds, Chills, Cuts, and all abrasions of the skin **Hastens Salve** is invaluable. Sold by J. Macat, 1st Street, New York, and all Druggists, at 25 cents p. x.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

Shareholders of this Company will be held in the office of the Company, corner of Broad and Troupie streets, Victoria, on Monday, the 14th January, 1867, at 7 p.m.

By order of the Capt. in Commanding, J. GORDON VINTER, Lieut and Adm.

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